if the supply of camels was sufficient to answer the de-

If the supply of camels was sufficient to answer the de-mands and requirements of our frontier service.

It could not fail to be a measure of wise economy if congress would authorize the purchase of a thousand amels for the purposes spoken of. This could be done at comparatively small cost, if a suitable vessel of the

at comparatively small cost, if a suitable vessel of the navy was detailed to transport them.

As this subject is attracting much attention, I take the liberty of transmitting herewith a brief treatise on the camel, written with great care, and describing with minuteness the proper mode of raising, training, and treatment of them. It is the work of Hekekyan Bay, of treatment of them. It is the work of Hekekyan Bay, of Cairo, Egypt, and was prepared at the instance of our ac-five and efficient consul general of Egypt, who has inter-cated himself upon this subject, and has furnished much valuable information concerning these animals. The publication of this little manual will, no doubt, confer a decided benefit upon those who are turning their atten-tion to this new and important branch of husbandry. ASTLUM AT HARBODSBURG, KENTUCKY.

This property cannot be sold except at a ruinous sacri-This property cannot be sold except at a rulnous sacrifice, but it can be converted into an establishment of usefulness, indeed of the greatest possible importance to the service. One of the greatest evils entailed upon the efficiency of our forces, when called on for active duty in the field, arises from the large number of entirely raw recruits continually sent forward to fill up the ranks. These men, for most part, have no earthly idea of the duties they will be called upon to perform, or of the discipline they will be required to undergo. And when to the arduous duties of a frontier campaign they are subjected to the discipline of drill and the routine of a soldier's life, they find it more than any ordinary exertion will accomplish, and, consequently, they desert. If they were thoroughly drilled before joining their regiments, the discipline itself would fit them to overcome these very difficulties with comparative case, which, without it, causes them to desert.

them to desert.

Under our present system a dragoon recruit may be
tent to his regiment, immediately marching against the
indians of the plains, whilst his skill in riding is not suflicient to sit a horse at an ordinary trot without extreme difficulty. The a ms about the person of such a man are as useless as if they were safely stored away in one of the Atlantic arsenals. The man's condition is one of torture to himself and his horse; his horse is speedily broken down, and he himself deserts. Examples of this sort are extremely numerous, and of perpetual occurrence.

These and a great many other evils resulting from send-These and a great many other evils resulting from sending untrained men to the mounted service can all be avoided by authorizing the public property at Harrodaburg, Kentucky, to be converted into a cavalry depot and school for the mounted service. It will entail no additional expense. The houses are sufficient now for every purpose, and the stables are ample for such horses as would be necessary for drill and all other purposes. The grounds attached to the establishment, I believe, are admirably adapted to cavalry drill, being extensive and well situated.

situated.

If this measure is sanctioned, it will not only fill the regiments with men skilful and efficient in the management of their horses and the use of their arms, but it will be a support of their horses and the use of their arms, but it will be a support of their horses and the use of their arms, but it will be a support of their horses and the use of their arms, but it will be a support of their horses and the use of their arms, but it will not only fill the regiments.

ment of their horses and the use of their arms, but it will be a measure of economy, and prove a greater saving in money to the public service.

Harrodaburg has striking advantages besides those enumerated; it is situated in a rich, healthy, grain-producing country, where forage can always be purchased in abundance, and at fair prices; and the horses of that region are of the very best sort. It is very accessible and sufficiently near the frontiers of the West for the recruits to reach speedily, by railroads and steamboats, any of the posts at which the mounted regiments would probably be stationed.

stationed.

The frontier service requires that every possible means should be resorted to to make our little army thoroughly efficient, and no measure, I am confident, would contribute more to it than the one now proposed. SCHOOL OF ARTILLERY,

The Artillery School of Practice at Fort Monroe, so long an object desired amongst the military men of the country, has been established, and bids fair to realize all the benefits to the service which its friends anticipated. It will give to the service presently a corps of officers and men certainly equal to those of any other service in the world. The officers under whose charge it is at present are thoroughly competent and fully imbued with an anxious desire for complete success in the school.

There is a small tract of land in the vicinity of the fort which ought to be purchased for the purpose of giving a sufficient, large for the practice with heavy guns. With this land a large saving could be made by the recovery of balls used in practice in the course of time. The range without this land is inadequate to the wants of the service and the interests of the school. The reports upon

vice and the interests of the school. The reports upon this point, to which I refer, will give in detail the par-INSPECTOR GENERAL.

The duties of inspector general are among the most useful and important of any pertaining to the service. Through these offices all abuses and defects of the service are ascertained and made known to the department, and from him that sort of information is derived which would, in fact, be impracticable through any other

Our framensely extended territories render this sort of our immensely extended territories render this sort of inspection of our numerous military posts and depots a matter of vital importance; and it is quite impossible that those duties can be properly performed without the addition of another inspector general to the two already anthorized by law. I therefore recommend that the appointment of an additional inspector general be authorized by law.

I call again your special attention to the recommenda-tions I submitted in my report last year upon the subject of the staff. Another year's experience has convinced me more than ever of the great benefits which would flow from the adoption of the suggestions and recommenda-

There are two corps of engineers attached to the army, There are two corps of engineers attached to the army, designated as engineers and topographical engineers. This division of corps was accidental somewhat at first, and has been persisted in from mere habit. In my judgment it is useless and uncalled for, and ought at once to The present arrangement is founded in no good reason

The present arrangement is founded in no good reason whatever, and is productive of no benefit to the service, whilst if entails a considerable expense upon the department, slogether useless and unnecessary. It is derogating nothing from the corps of engineers to say that the topographical corps is quite their equal. By this proposed union of the corps, it would always furnish a sufficient number of this staff to accompany troops in the field. This, in turn, would tend to the reformation of what is growing into an abuse—the absence of so many staff officers from all service with troops in the field.

Nothing, in my judgment, would result in greater benefit to the service, than to require all staff officers, from the heads of bureaus down to the youngest brevet second licutenant, to serve periodically with troops in the field. Any officer who remains for many years absent from duty in the field, comes to have very faint perceptions of what is useful and necessary for troops in actual service in the field. He can only know what is needful through information derived from others. It is obvious, then, that these best informed should be the ones intrusted with the staff duties.

BRIGADIER GENERALS.

BRIGADIER GENERALS.

Whenever two regiments are brought together in a brigade, a general of brigade should be in commission to command it. If our whole army were now organized for the field, we should need nine generals of brigade; and in the necessary Nrangements of peace the three in command on a re not sufficient to command on the frontiers and in the military departments. These brigade commands, therefore, in our army are generally devolved on the senior regimental officer, who is thereby withdrawn from the proper duties of his own appointment and commission. But as regimental officers are not, by right of seniority, to be commissioned generals, neither ought they by such rule to exercise the functions of generals. In all armies generals are selected for commands by government. rais are selected for commands by government. armics generals are selected for commands by government. A sufficient number should always be in commission for that purpose not attached by law or their commissions to specified commands as regimental officers are. The assignment of brevet officers to brevet commands does not always serve the purpose, and where it does, it is only by conferring two commissions and two offices on one officer who can only discharge the duties of one; the expense to government is the same whether the officer exercises command by a brevet or by a proper commission. There is a great need of three additional brigadier generals to those now in commission, and I recommend their appointment.

The grounds heretofore purchased for extending the recommedations of the Washington Arsenal have been iclivered to the government and are enclosed with a light temporary zence. Solitable buildings for more exensive operations at this place ought to be erected, and t is proper that the place should be at once adopted tensive operations at this place ought to be erected, and it is proper that the place should be at once adopted which could be gradually completed in the progress of time. Some of the workshops now in use there were erected upon ground reclaimed from the water, and are sery unsubstantial. The walls are giving way and the

roo's are sustained in places with props. These buildings are insecure, and will become dangerous.

The reports of the engineer will exhibit the state of things at the Military Academy, and in relation to other matters especially under the charge of that bureau.

The report of the officer in charge of the Capitol extension and Post Office will give a detailed statement of the progress of the work for the last year.

The reports from the different bureaus and officers in charge of particular works are referred to as calculated to give full information upon the respective subjects embraced in them.

oraced in them.

I call your particular attention to the necessity of providing, by law, for payment of the claims brought against the government by different States and Territories for services heretofore rendered by volunteer forces in suppressing Indian hostilities. These claims are numerous, and amount, in the aggregate, to a very large sum. Where they are just, every principle of equity and fairness requires their payment. If any should prove, upon strict examination, to be without foundation, to pronounce this judgment promptly, and settle the question definitely, would bring relief to those presenting the claims, and to this it would seem they are at least entitled.

EXPENDITURES OF THE ARMY.

I desire to call particular attention to the subject

I desire to call particular attention to the subject of army expenditures. I think there is some misapprehension in the public mind upon this point, which can be removed by a succinct statement of facts.

The disbursement of money through the War Department embraces many subjects entirely disconnected with the army proper, but all of which is in general apprehension ascribed wholly to the army. All work done upon fortifications along the sea-coast, in which many millions are spent, has, in fact, no more to do with the operations of the army than the ships-of-war which are built at the navy-yards. Nor has the army, as such, anything to do with the expenditures of money annually appropriated for rivers and harbors; so, too, of the buildings and works of a public character put in charge of army officers for construction. It is certainly not just to charge to the army the millions spent upon the aqueduct for bringing water into the city of Washington, when, in all probability, not one platoon of soldiers will ever, in the course of any one year, be soluced with a drink of water from those capacious fountains.

The fair and legitimate expenses of the army are embraced within comparatively a few items. The pay of the officers and men is regulated by law; not one dollar more or less can be expended upon that object. So, too, with their rations and clothing. Nothing would be exsier, and nothing in the future would be more certain, than to estimate exactly what would be the cost to the country of maintaining our whole army, or any portion of it, at any fixed and permanent post for a year. But when the movements of troops depend upon the uncertain temper and disposition of savages upon a frontier line of more than four thousand miles in extent, some latitude must be allowed in calculating the probable cost of making such movements as those precarious contingencies may necessitate. The season of the year and the locality where the marches are to take place enter materially into the compatation of expenses, all of which is

course of another year.

It affords me pleasure to say that, notwithstanding the Indian wars in Washington, New Mexico, and Texas, all of which were unforeseen and unexpected, still, unless there shall be further and larger demands for expendi-tures in suppressing other Indian hostilities, additional to those already incurred in Washington Territory, New Mexico, and Texas, there will be no necessity for asking appropriations in the shape of a deficiency bill.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obe dient servant,

JOHN B. FLOYD,

Secretary of War.
The Paisident of the United States.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Captain C. Grover, who has just returned from Utah,

is now on a visit at lietnet, manne.

Captain Thomas J. Brewerton, whose resignation has been accepted to take effect on the 20th inst., has had charge of the construction of Fort Carroll.

The Sixth Infantry, Col. Andrews, were encamped at the mouth of old Carson Kanyen when the last over-and mail came past there.

Cel. Hardee was present at the parade of the "Phila-

delphia Grays" on the evening of the 7th, and expressed himself highly gratified with the manner in which they went through the "Hardee Drill."

The statement purporting to be taken from a late let-The statement purporting to be taken from a late let-ter from Fort Leavenworth respecting the murder of Major Emory and eight men of his command, near Fort Arbuckle, meets with no credit whatever at the War De-partment, which has advices from that officer direct of a later date than could possibly have been received by way of Fort Leavenworth. The department would certainly have received much earlier intelligence by telegraph of such an event if it had actually occurred.

The national flag was hoisted at Camp Floyd, U. T. The national flag was hoisted at Camp Floyd, U. T., on the 8th of November, with imposing military ceremonies. The 10th Infantry, Col. C. F. Smith, and the 7.5. Major Lynde, formed one side of a square, in the centre of which was the flag-staff. On their right was the 5th Infantry, Major S. Eastman, and on their left Major Reynold's Battery, and the 2d Dragoons, Colonel Howe. The square was completed by the staff and by Capt. Phelps' Battery for saluting. Shortly before twelve, Gen. Johnson took his position, and at noon Col. atornson (as commander of the camp.) gave the signal. As the stars and stripes were run up, the bands played Hail Columbia, and the cannon pealed forth a salute. The Star Spangled Banner was then given by the bands, followed by three hearty cheers, after which the troops marched to quarters to the tune of Yankee Doodle.

The Wabash arrived at Beirut on the 26th of October

expected there.

Orders have been sent to get the new steam slow war Brooklyn, at New York, ready for sea. Captain Far-ragut has been assigned to command her. She will be sent to the Gulf. She will leave about the 1st of Janu-

The steam frigate Niagara arrived at New York on the morning of the 11th, having arrived at Monrovia on the 8th November, where she kinded two hundred Africans— seventy-one having died on the passage. She sailed thence for New York on the 10th.

The frigate Lancaster, which was taken upon the dry The frigate Lancaster, which was taken upon the dry-dock at Philadelphia a short time since to be coppered, was to have been taken off at the close of this week, and hauled into the wharf, where her machinery will be put on board. It will require two or three months to fit her

The following officers have been ordered to the U. S. sloop-of-war St. Louis, which is to be fitted out for sea with all convenient speed. Leiutenants J. P. K. Mygatt, of the New York station; Josh. D. Todd, Richmond Anlick, (formerly an attaché of the Observatory at Washington, and intely in Europe, wheace he is daily expected,) and M. Patterson Jones. Surgeon, J. O'Connor Bar-

The Secretary of the Navy has awarded the contract for the construction of the new machinery for the steamship San Jacinto, now undergoing repairs at Brooklyn navy yard, to Messrs. Murphy & Son, of the Fulton Iron Works, New York. The new shaft, which is to be twelve inches in diameter and thirty-three feet in length, will be forged at the Washington navy-yard.

Two sloops-of-war (yet unnamed) are now being built at Philadelphia, and one is nearly ready for launching. Her dimensions are—length from taffrail-rail to head of stem 208 feet, beam 33 feet, depth of hold 16 feet. She will carry two eleven-inch pivot guns, and two guns carrying 32-pound shot. The pivot guns weigh 16,000 pounds each; with the trucks, 25,000 pounds each (food judges of naval architacture pronounce her to be of superior model, both as respects appearance and saling qualities.

qualities.

The new anchor-shop at the Washington navy-yard is progressing as fast towards completion as circumstances will permit. One section of it is completed, as far as the stone and brick work is concerned, and only awaits the action of the contractors for furnishing the heavy timbers necessary to support its roof. In view of the lateness of the season, it is not expected that the roof will be completed so as to admit of occupation before early in the spring. The old anchor shop will then be torn down and the new one extended so far as to be on a line with the castern terminus of the new machine shop and finishand the new one extended so lar as to be on a line with the eastern terminus of the new machine shop and finish-ing department. This arrangement will impart uniform-ity to the appearance of the several shops, and afford op-portunity for more extended operations in the manufac-ture of anchors.

WASHINGTON CITY

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1868

THE ARMY AND ITS SERVICES The favorite ground of attack upon every admin

stration is its army expenditures. Youths at school earn to declaim against the danger to freedom of a Standing Army; maiden speeches in legislatures thunder with invective against military ambition; and statesmen grown gray in public debate still make of the prolific topic a theme for more than juvenile en ergy of declamation. When declamatory talents are wanting in the orator, the more prosy logic of faces

and figures is brought into requisition and the army is every year ciphered into utter disfavor with the

ly proved more potential than military ambition History has afforded a few instances of the success of military services in winning public gratitude and reward; a few also of successful military usurpation; but it recounts the cases of a vast number of generals who, having spent a life-time of service and glo ry, have died in neglect and penury. This has been more especially the case in popular governments, and the modern history of Great Britain, the most popular of European governments, has been signalized by instances of the readiness with which the popular branch of Parliament has been willing to turn upon and persecute its military benefactors. The incidents of the first great victory of Wellington in the Peninsular war were made the ground of parliamentary inquisition, and the greatest British general of modern times was well-nigh driven out of the service with rebuke and censure. The Duke of York, who presided over the British War Department at intervals during the long contest with Napoleon, and to whose consummate talents and bold neasures the final success of England in that desperate struggle was in great part due, was at one time investigated by the House of Commons out of office, until a returning sense of popular justice demanded with acclamation his return to a post which he, more than any other in the kingdom, was most competent and most worthy to fill. The case was similar with Lord Melville, who presided over the British Navy Department, and organized its service into the efficiency which afterwards told so decidedly at

Among a degraded and demoralized people, military ambition and daring may sometimes succeed in erecting a despotism; but among a free people, especially of the Anglo-Saxon race, the superior power of popular jealousy over military influence has been the rule, and the reverse the exception. The idlest of all delusions is that of apprehending, in our country, serious danger to the liberties of thirty millions of people from the assaults of an army of fifteen thousand soldiers scattered over a line of posts ten thousand miles in extent! And the most droll and absurd of all misnomers is that which denominates an army each regiment of which marches twelve hundred and fifty miles in the year, a standing

Ab on-kir and Trafalgar, and who was nevertheless

investigated out of office under the influence of pop-

ular clamor, in spite of the great exertions of Mr.

The ears of the people have been for so long ac customed to the cant which we have been alluding to. on the subject of armies and army expenditures, that the terse and strongly-written report of the Secretary of War, which we publish to-day, will be somewhat new and refreshing to them. The opening paragraphs in this paper do not more effectually put to flight this whole clamor, which is now stereotyped, against a standing army, by showing how continually our brave soldiers are kep! on the march ; than some of its other paragraphs will set at rest sundry wonderful fables that have been freely circulated by oponcerning the prices paid for army supplies, and

the grand total of army expenditures for the year. Beef and cattle, it seems, have been bought for the commissariat, delivered away off in Utah and New Mexico, at cheaper rates than they were sold at, in open market, in any of our cities; and these supplies, as well as all stores purchased by the Opertermester's Department have been procured luring the year, notwithstanding the unusual quantities required, at cheaper rates than they had be fore been obtained at, since the Mexican war.

As to the general expenses of the Department the estimates for the ensuing year are nine or ten millions less than the appropriations made by Congress for the last year, and less by more than two millions than they will be for the current fiscal year. Nor is this all ; for the Secretary promises by anothe year's effort to cut down the expenses of his departnent still a few millions more.

THE TARIFF-LOCAL AND INDIVIDUAL INTER-PSTS IN CONGRESS

It is not much to the credit of the American ple that, in view of three-quarters of a century of experience, they are unable to adjust a judicious reveme system without invoking the intervention of th spirit of party. At least the principles upon which their tariff laws should be enacted ought long ere this to have been definitively settled. It may, perhaps, be said that they have finally and forever condemned the whole doctrines of special protection that they have decided that they will not, in adjusting a system of revenue laws, discriminate in favor this or that branch of industry. But, after all. are too many conflicting and partisan opinions which serve to entangle the whole matter. How is it so?

The primary object which is to be attained is the collection of public revenues in aid of the government. There is not one single element of personal interest in the whole affair. It is purely a public question in theory, and if it were so in practice there would be no dispute about it. Just here is where the shoe pinches. It is found next to impossible in half the laws enacted by Congress to shut out individual interests. The public body is absolutely opaque. Every one sees into all its interest.

to sceure benefits therefrom. Especially is this the case in reference to the tariff. Such laws bear directly upon the general industry of the They regulate, to a great extent, the whole system of exchange of products; they make and exclude markets; they open and close the very channels of trade; they say to whom the producer shall sell, and of whom he shall buy, and even determine the price in either case. It is manifest that laws of such a character must excite universal interest and a large amount of individual cupidity. They are speculative in their very nature. They cut off or restrict foreign importations, and compel the consumer to purchase of the domestic manufacturer or producer. It is, then, perfectly natural that in their enactment great individual interest should be felt and exercised; for it is the province of individual counsel, who had perfectly concurred in pronouncing the same without a flaw or shadow of doubt.

It was contended that the title two both the shores of the fall, belonged to said company, except a small strip on one side, utterly impracticable for any purpose of use or improvement. That the subject of its title had been by the government submitted to learned and able counsel, who had perfectly concurred in pronouncing the same without a flaw or shadow of doubt.

It was contended that the title two obtests and without a flaw or shadow of doubt.

It was contended that the company were owners of the province of individual interest should be felt and exercised; for it is the province of individual outperforment to meet its inquisition.

The Whether the owners of the Virginia side of the Great Falls, on which only the water-power ever was, or ever can be, used for more than several be, and on which only the water-power ever was, or ever can be, used for more than several be, and on which only the water-power ever was, or ever use be, and on which in the freat Falls, on which only the water-power ever wa of exchange of products; they make and exclude people of the United States want just and equal laws. If burdens are to be borne, they are ready laws. If burdens are to be borne, they are ready and willing to bear them upon principles of equity and fair dealing. They are proud of their institutions and of their historical fame. Whatever is wanted for public account, in order to maintain the honor, the dignity, and the common welfare of the honor, the dignity, and the common welfare of the nation, they will give without murmur. But they will not permit their institutions to be used as an instrument of taxing one branch of industry for the benefit of the company offered, verbally and in writing, to the counsel of the government and the Secretary of War to set the verdict aside by consent; which they declined doing. ment of taxing one branch of muusary io.

doing.

doing.

The above account of the issues made at Rockville. tent that the principles of protection are advocated in that body private interests are represented, and to the same extent the legislature is prostituted and its righful office defeated.

This evil, however, is sustained by very high authority. It has been too common to send to Congress persons avowedly elected to represent certain ARIZONA.

The bill for the organization of the Territory of government and subversive of all patriotism and national unity. It may well be questioned, in view of our struggles, for instance, concerning the tariff since the adoption of the constitution, whether we have not, in this way, laid the foundation for that bitter sectional strife which now threatens the existence of the Union? It was the recognition of an interest apparently opposed to the general welfare. It was a special representation in Congress always ready to sacrifice every other object of legislation to effect its peculiar and paramount purposes. Massachusetts sent here for a long series of years, special advocates rather than constitutional representatives. Lowell and Lynn, Possitiutional representatives, bad their extensions and the content of the constitution of the northern boundary, upon the ground flust the was not informed as to the wishes of the people of the Rio Grande to unite that he was not informed as to the wishes of the people of the Rio Grande to unite that the purposes. Massachusetts sent here for a long series of years, special advocates rather than constitutional representatives. Lowell and Lynn, Possitiutional representatives bed their extensional proposes. The possition of the grant and prepared to him that here should be further extensional representations to the metal against clause and prepared to him that he great many strange circumstances were mixed up with this case, and as an individual may be governed by suggestions of the day in the Senate on Monday. We trust it may receive the day Congress. Was this what was contemplated in the deed been long, boisterous, and damaging. But we are safely in port once more; and it may well be asked, whether we are again ready to meet the dangers and the damages of another such political cruise? We think not.

If the tariff requires modification, let the work be done solely upon public considerations. In that case the question will belong exclusively to the patriotic representatives of an honest people-those who want no special advantages, and who ought not to be charged with special burdens. Those who look to local interests, and seek to secure for them peculiar advantages, may represent their constitents faithfully, but they do not worthily execute the trusts placed in their hands as members of the federal government. They may be guided by the will of those who elected them, but they are not guided by the constitution under which they take their seats in Congress. And is it not apparent that, in too many cases, local judgment is treated as paramount to the compact of Union? And is it not also ent that, to the extent that this evil prevails, that extent the seeds of estrangement and disunion have been scattered and rooted in the public mind of the nation?

THE GREAT FALLS APPRAISEMENT CASE.

The centleman who furnished the substance of the following article requests us to say that he desires it to be stated that the object on the part of the representatives of the government in refusing to agree to a vacation of the verdict by consent was to have a decision of the Judge for the guidance of a future jury-if there be a future jury-and was so avowed to be by the counsel. And it should be more distinctly stated that the government's counsel maintained that the Virginia shore above the Falls never had any riparian rights, and that the compact of 1785 did not confer such rights :

The argument of this case was brought to a close yesterday—three lawyers having discussed it on each side. The discussion, said to have been a very able one, was on a motion by the United States, to set aside the verdict of the jury in August last—a jury called by itself to value the property proposed to be taken, whether land or materials, for the aqueduct.

sisted upon so far as they applied to some half-dozen points.

The first question was, whether the legislature of Maryland (responding to an application of the federal government for leave to purchase and hold property in the State, and for nothing more) had really, by design or accident, made a donation of the waters and water powers of the Potomac river to the United States for the uses of the aqueduct.

2d. Whether the legislature of Maryland possessed the power to convey legally to the United States the authority to condemn within Maryland any private property for public uses, without the consent and against the protest of the individual proprietors—that is, for objects and in cases not already contemplated and provided for in the constitution.

spite of the proprietors—by reason of anything in the

6th. Whether the county court of Montgomery can settle questions of land title, on a motion to vacate a ver-dict for excess of damages, rendered by a jury ad quod damages? No party appearing, or known, or heard of, to contest the right of the party, and the only party sum-

newepapers about surprise-speculation on the government, &c., were silly and idle speculations, or base and infamous attempts to injure and prejudice private rights.

The judge takes the papers with him for the purpose of a thorough investigation of the case between this and the

The above account of the issues made at Rockville we obtain from one of the counsel in the caze.

The private parties were shown to have persistently petitioned (from the commencement of the work and before it) to have the question settled by regular condemnation—by arbitration or negotiation.

It is sincerely to be hoped that the upshot of this last trial may not be further law proceedings under the operation of a writ of injunction that may postpone the completing of the water-works.

completion of the water-works.

ARIZONA

constitutional representatives. Lowell and Lynn, Mowry, to procure for them a separate territorial Providence and Chepachet, had their attor- government. Responding to this call upon him by neys upon every committee, their orators in the people, we learn that the delegate from New every debate, and their powerful lobby in every Mexico has withdrawn the objections he urged last session, and is now acting in concert with the deleorganization of our federal system? Was it not gate from Arizona. The proposed Territory is adsure to generate in the national legislature the fatal elements of distrust, and thus impair the unity and the integrity of our constitutional government? Could we hope to continue a harmonious whole when the parts are in hopeless conflict? Once the when the parts are in hopeless conflict? Once the when the parts are in hopeless conflict? Once the when the parts are in hopeless conflict? Once the when the parts are in hopeless conflict? Once the when the parts are in hopeless conflict? Once the when the parts are in hopeless conflict? Once the when the parts are in hopeless conflict? Once the when the parts are in hopeless conflict? Once the when the parts are in hopeless conflict? Once the when the parts are in hopeless conflict? Once the when the parts are in hopeless conflict? Once the when the parts are in hopeless conflict? Once the when the parts are in hopeless conflict? Once the when the parts are in hopeless conflict? Once the when the parts are in hopeless conflict? Once the work and thus impair the unity that the discussion should be terminated to-day, but the discussion should be terminated to-day, but the was now satisfied that this could not be done. If the was now satisfied that this could not be done. If the was now satisfied that this could not be done. If the was now satisfied that this could not be done. If the was now satisfied that this could not be done. If the was now satisfied that this could not be done. If the was now satisfied that this could not be done. If the was now satisfied that this could not be done. If the was now satisfied that this could not be done. If the was now satisfied that this could not be done. If the was now satisfied that this could not be done. If the was now satisfied that this could not be done. If the was now satisfied that this could not be done. If the was now satisfied that this could not be done. If the was now satisfied that this could not be done. If the was now satisfied that this could not be done. If the was now satisfied that this could not be done. sure to generate in the national legislature the mitted to be one of the most valuable of our possessy, we must ride out the storm. The voyage has in ened—and to restore upon our Mexican frontier the prestige of the American name, sadly tarnished du ring the past years of neglect.

> REPRESENTATIVE LETCHER -- We protest as Virginia against the withdrawal of honest John Letcher from Congress until the 4th of March, when his term expires Virginia wants his services there at this time. Any dem ocrat in this State who has read the President's message must desire the presence of Letcher in the House of Rep resentative when the important questions to which it re fers are being considered. From the 4th of March to the 4th Thursday in May is long enough for Letcher to put himself right on all issues which may be sprung upon him, however unscrupulous the opposition may be. With the most exalted opinion of the gallant democracy of the Tenth Legion, we must believe it cannot furnish a man who could fill the place of Letcher for the remainder of this session of Congress-Norfolk Southern Arous

RESIGNATION. -Mr. Charles Lanman has resigned his place in the Department of the Interior, in order to de vote his whole attention to the publication of his "Die tionary of Congress."

GLEANED FROM THE MAILS.

The coinage of the New Orleans mint in Nove

The coinage of the New Orleans mint in November consisted of \$85,000 in gold and \$326,321 in silver. The deposits reached \$247,188.

Mr. Ullman, the proprietor and director of the New York Academy of Music, has tendered the splendid orchestra of Musard for a grand ball, to be given in Richmond, under the patronage of the ladies, for the benefit of the Mount Vernon Fund. The offer has been accepted,

Four Presidents of the United States, viz: Madison, Monroe, and Tyler, were educated at William and Mary College. The Secret Society of the Phi Beta Kappa originated at this college about 1775. The affili-ated Society of Harvard received its charter from that ated Society of Harvard received its charter from that source. The original, however, was interrupted by the revolutionary war. It has been revived since 1850 and is now in active operation, with the old records restored to the society. They had passed into the care of the Historical Society of Virginia, and were safely kept.

the Historical Society of Virginia, and were safely kept.

A lady—it is evident she is a lady, because she behaves like one—of Cynthiana, Kentucky, who was divorced from her husband a short time ago, having heard that her late partner was in the habit of saying unkind things about her, called upon him at his store, talked to him severely, not to say profanely, threw Cayenne pepper into his nose and eyes, and administered unto him two distinct and separate whippings, the first with a cowhide, the second with a rope. The paper that relates these circumstances makes the astounding disclosure that "the parties are respectable." For this reason it gives no names.

A great many just and hard things have been sai about "professional jurymen;" but an incident occurre lately in a Cincinnati court which illustrates one point o morit possessed by this class: The judge had just charge lately in a Cincinnati court which illustrates one point of merit possessed by this class: The judge had just charged the jury in a very important case, when, to the great astonishment of all present, a professional, who happened to be on, arcse from his seat and begged to call the attention of his honor to a slight mistake he had made in his charge, and actually quoted authorities to sustain his position. Upon referring to his citations, it was found, to the no small amusement of the spectators, that the juryman wear right and his honor was wrong; whereupon, with all due gravity, he informed the bench that he knew he was correct, as he had been charged at least fully times on the same point in the last four months, and couldn't be mistaken!

On the 13th September last a slave named "Little John" was arrested in Oberlin by United States Deputy out individual interests. The public body is absolutely opaque. Every one sees into all its internal organism, and uses whatever power he possesses to become one of its engineers, to direct its action and

CONGRESSIONAL

Thirty-Fifth Congress--Second Session

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1858.

The Senate was not in session to day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Mr. SMITH, of Tennessee, from the Con Printing, reported the following resolution: Resoluted, That there he printed for the use of the ma Humas of Representatives twenty thousand copies of of the President of the United States, inguisher with the

documents.

Mr. KELSEY, of New York, thought that would ope
the President's message for debate, and for that reaso
he should object to the committee making their a port.
The SPEAKER stated that the committee had a righ

Mr. SMITH demanded the previous question; which was seconded; and, under the operation thereof, the resolution was adopted.

Mr. SMITH, from the same committee, reported the

Resolved, That there be printed for the use of the member Bouse of Representatives fifteen thousand copies of the rep Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the finance; thousand additional copies for the use of the Treasury Pepara

PAYMENTS BY THE GOVERNMENT. wing resolution was adopted :

Resolve!, That the Socretary of the Treasury be requested to furnish this House with a statement of the different payments from the Treasury of the United States from the year 1540 to the year 1538, had sive, placing the said payments under the different heads ordinar extraordinary, and the public debt, and specifying the items of ouch THE IMPRACIMENT OF JUDGE WATROUS.

The IMPEACHMENT OF JUDGE WATROUS.

The House then resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee on the Judiciary in the case of John C. Watrous, judge of the district court of the United States for the district of Texas.

Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, reviewed the evidence at great length. Honorable gentlemen declared that in all the evidence there was no specific act on which they could lay their finger calling for the impeachment of Judge Watrous. It was not proved that a specific act had been committed, but Judge Watrous was charged with fraudulent acts sufficient to warrant his impeachment. He was either influenced by improper motives, or failed to discharge his duty as judge. Mr. R. had not concluded his review of the case when the hammer fell.

Mr. STUART, of Maryland, was in favor of an independent judiciary—State or national—and against clamor and prejudice from any quarter. It seemed to him that a great many strange circumstances were mixed up with

that against the impeacement.

Mr. CLARK, of New York, obtained the floor, but yielded for a moment to

Mr. BRYAN, of Texas, who stated that he had see the portion of Mr. RRAGAN's remarks which that gentle man had been unable to make, but which would be published, and it would be necessary for him to reply to them. He desired to know whether the debate would be further continued.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, said it was his expectation that the discussion should be terminated to-day, but the discussion should be terminated to-day, but

ther day, at three o'clock.

Mr. CRAIGE, of North Carolina, said there were for Mr. CRAIGE, of North Carolina, said there were for members of the committee who still desired to speak some of whom were not prepared to speak to-day.

Mr. HOUSTON. I will not press a vote until the House shall give evidence of a desire to close debate.

Mr. NICHOLS, of Ohio, suggested an extension of the time until Tuesday, at 3 o'clock.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, desired to know whether worker the support of the contract of the support of the suppo

whether a motion to suspend the rules on Monday would override the consideration of this case.

Mr. CLARK inquired whether he was entitled to the

OOR.

The SPEAKER replied that he was.

The SPEAKER replied that he was.

Mr. CLARK then entered upon a discussion of the merits of the case. The committee had determined to investigate the facts without reference to the evidence of Judge Watrous's general character, and with a single eye to the particular transactions alleged against him. He liked an unpopular judge, provided he kept his ermine cleanwho scattered his decisions here and there amongst the people, indifferent alike whom and where they might strike; and he believed Judge Watrous was that man, although he had never possed an hour or half an hour in his company. He did not believe Judge Watrous guilty of the charges made "gainst him, but he had been unfortunate in being poor. Judge Watrous had not lost his right to become the purchaser of land by holding his office, but it could not be shown that he had sat in judgment upon cases in which he was interested. On the contrary, the Judge had said when these cases were brought before him for trial that he would not touch them with a forty-foot pole.

nem with a forty-foot pole.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohlo, said he had read the reported

Mr. SIANION, of Onio, said he had read the report of the committee in favor of impeachment, and he found that the facts would not warrant an impeachment. He did not understand what specific misdemeaners, official mis-conduct, act of corruption, or partiality resulted from the finding of that committee. The evidence of Mr. Hughes and Mr. Lapsly showed that there was not the re-

the finding of that committee. The evidence of Mr. Hughes and Mr. Lapsly showed that there was not the remotest idea that the title to this land was to be litigated in Judge Watrous's court. He did not find even any imprudence or indiscretion on the part of Judge Watrous to suppose that Texas would always remain outside of the jurisdiction of the circuit courts? If Congress had done it duty. Texas might have been a part of a circuit court, and then Judge Campbell would have held court there. Judge Watrous had embarked in a private speculation from which he hoped to make money. Be that right or wrong, were they to call in question the private dealing of the judges of the federal courts and make them matten of impeachment? The facts satisfied his mind that their transactions all originated in local prejudice and disappointed cupidity, that they originated from the mallice of Mussina, who was disappointed in the decision of Judge Watrous in a suit which he brought in his court.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, called the attention of the gentlemen in favor of the impeachment to the points on which his judgment would turn, so that they might direct their arguments to them. The first ground upon which they proposed to impeach Judge Watrous was, that he entered into an arrangement with Lee and Lapsley to acquire an interest in a large body of land in Texas, with a view to attain the removal of that case from Texas to Nev Orleans, in order that they might becape the trial of the case by a Texas jury. If they could show to his satisfaction that Lee had conspired with Judge Watrous—Lee informing Judge Watrous of his intention to vest in him an interest in order that he might disqualify himself to him that Mr. Lee did not desire to have this case tried before a Texas jury, and he believed the made Judge Watrous a party interested in the case for the sole purpose of effecting its transfer to New Orleans. The only pose of effecting its transfer to New Orleans. The only pose of effecting the transfer to New Orleans. The only pose o

And then, on motion of Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of

New York, the House adjourned

By Mr. ENGLISH: A bill to regulate the future admission of State